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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Acting Chief

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RURAL COMMUNITY BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.[1]

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Growing interest in community buildings	1
Community buildings classified according to source of funds for their establishment	2
General character of the building	4
Maintenance	5
Operation and management	5
Uses to which buildings are put	5
Specific examples of community buildings:	6
The community house, Holden, Mass.	6
The Matinecock neighborhood house, Locust Valley, L. I.	11
Community building, Elgin, Nebr.	16
Specific examples of community buildings—Continued.	
Red River farmers' club hall, Kittson County, Minn.	20
Tamalpais Center building, Kentfield, Calif.	22
Amusement hall, Ware Shoals, S. C.	25
Dixon township building, Argonia, Kans.	28
Rembrandt community building, Woodstock, Tenn.	30
List of community buildings selected from those visited or studied through correspondence	34

GROWING INTEREST IN COMMUNITY BUILDINGS.

Throughout the country there is a keen and widespread interest in community buildings, their activities, their accomplished results, and their possibilities. Their development is so recent and they are so essentially an outgrowth of rural life and conditions that knowledge regarding them necessarily has been fragmentary, in most cases limited to impressions gained from observation of a few isolated houses. The construction and acquisition of special buildings to serve as community centers is such an important result of social organizations in the rural sections and smaller towns of the United States that a comprehensive study of a number of representative buildings was deemed desirable by the Department of Agriculture. Accordingly a study has been made of 256 such buildings. Most of them are relatively new, 248 having been built since 1900, 201 since 1910, and 90 since 1915. The accompanying diagram (fig. 1), based on the date of construction reported for the buildings studied, shows the increase in the number of community buildings from 1900 to 1918. The

[1] On July 1, 1919, the study of rural social organization, including rural community buildings, was transferred to the Office of Farm Management, and Mr. Thompson assumed charge of the Division of Cooperative Marketing.

figures are taken in each case for the end of the year indicated. As shown by the diagram, more than one-half of the buildings for which data are available were constructed between 1912 and 1916.

Of the total number of buildings studied 201 are in places of 2,500 inhabitants or less, 83 being in the open country, and 55 are in towns or small cities having a population of more than 2,500. Twenty-five are school community buildings and 29 are church community buildings, 20 of the latter being in buildings separate from the church. Nine are farmers' fraternal society buildings and eight are library and community buildings.

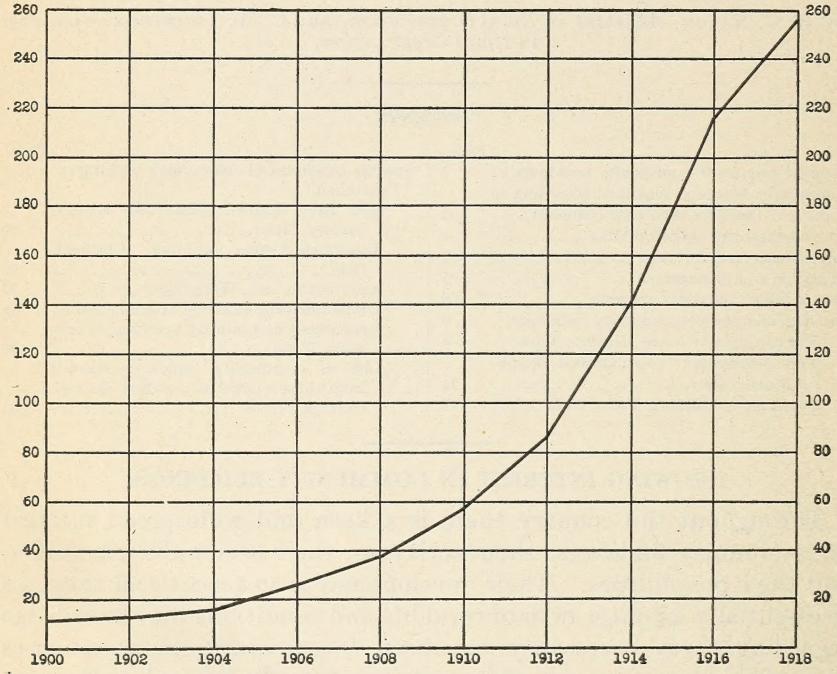

FIG. 1.—Increase in number of rural community buildings, 1900 to 1918, according to data obtained by the Bureau of Markets.

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

The amount of money invested in these buildings varies according to the population and wealth of the community and the method of financing, and ranges from $2,000 in sparsely settled communities, where considerable amounts of labor and materials are often donated, to $50,000 in the small cities.

Based on methods of financing, the buildings may, in a general way, be separated into the five following classes, although, on account of overlapping or combination of methods, the dividing line is not always distinct.

1. *Buildings financed by a local manufacturing concern.*—In a number of communities social center buildings have been erected by a manufacturing concern, usually one which represents the predominating industry of the community. Local assistance has been given in some cases, but usually the manufacturing concern has borne the whole expense, or practically the whole of it, having in mind the welfare of its employees and of the community on which it depends for support. These buildings are generally maintained and managed by a community organization formed for the purpose, and the title to the building is often turned over to this organization.

2. *Buildings financed through individual donations.*—A considerable number of community buildings have been presented outright by individuals, some of these taking the form of memorial buildings. Other buildings have been financed partly by large individual donations and partly with funds raised by the community in general. The donated buildings are usually turned over to an appropriate community organization, though some remain under the management of a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

3. *Buildings financed through club or society initiative.*—When buildings have been financed through club or society initiative the major share of the financial burden has been assumed by a specialized organization, which has projected a building primarily for its own use, but available also for general social purposes. Such buildings have been erected through the efforts of athletic associations, women's clubs, and other types of organizations. The building erected by a farmers' club in a strictly rural community becomes automatically a building for the community as a whole, since the club membership often embraces practically the entire population of the community. The ownership and control of buildings in this class rests, as a rule, with the organization responsible for their construction, or with a special organization which has been formed to take care of the increasing activities centering in the building.

4. *Buildings financed by the local government.*—The buildings in the fourth class are financed by county, town, or township governments, the funds for construction being obtained either through taxation or from the sale of bonds. Such buildings are usually maintained, at least in great part, through rentals and other revenues derived from the building itself. The title and control remain with the governmental unit originally responsible for the building.

5. *Buildings financed through community endeavor.*—The most numerous group in the present classification comprises buildings constructed or acquired by the community for community purposes. Money is usually secured either by the sale of stock in a community organization or through the solicitation of general contributions. Both of these methods are often supplemented by the giving of enter-

tainments of various kinds, the proceeds of which go into the construction fund; and a part of the amount required to pay the cost of construction is often borrowed on the security of the building itself, to be repaid later with money derived from dues, assessments, or rentals. Contributions of labor or materials, as well as of cash, are often received. Where funds are secured through the sale of stock, the incorporated stock company of course owns or controls the building; and where funds are secured through general contributions the ownership and control rest with a permanent community organization formed for the purpose.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BUILDING.

The simplest of these buildings, often found in the open country, generally contain, first, an auditorium, the movable seats of which permit it to be transformed into a dining room, an athletic room, or a hall for dancing; second, a stage, with curtains and dressing rooms for theatricals; third, a kitchen, equipped with stove, utensils, dishes, and cutlery. Often the assembly room is on the first floor and the kitchen and a separate dining room in the basement. Farmers' buildings frequently contain special rooms for the use of cooperative economic enterprises.

In the smaller towns, besides these rooms there are often a library and reading room, a game room, a women's rest room, and rooms which serve as meeting places for various organizations.

In the county seats and larger towns the buildings are often quite complete, having besides the usual rooms an office room, special rooms for banquets, a café, a gymnasium, billiard and bowling rooms, an agricultural exhibit room, and rooms for the county agricultural agent, the county home demonstration agent, the visiting nurse, and the secretary of the commercial club. Community buildings provided by town or county government also contain rooms for the different officials, the post office, and sometimes a social room for the fire department.

Equipment in these buildings varies from the plain chairs and tables, stove, cooking utensils and dishes, and organ of the simpler structures, to the fine furniture, opera chairs, stage scenery, gymnastic, bowling, billiard, athletic and game-room apparatus, books and magazines, piano, moving-picture machine, and first-aid facilities of the finer ones. Those in the open country are generally heated by stoves, lighted by oil or gas lamps, procure water from their own pumps, and have outside toilets, while those in the towns have furnace heat, electric lights, running water, inside toilets, and hot and cold baths.

The sites in both town and country range from a size little larger than the building to one of several acres. Those with the larger

sites are often provided with baseball diamonds, tennis, volley-ball and basket-ball courts, tracks, and athletic fields, and equipped with playground apparatus. Many buildings, both in town and country, have horse sheds or garages on the premises.

MAINTENANCE.

In case of the simpler buildings, maintenance expenses range, in general, from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the initial cost of the plant, the expenditures of the less expensive being chiefly for light and heat, while to these are added, in case of those involving larger maintenance expenses, water rent, telephone, and similar expenses, and salaries for secretaries or physical director, caretaker, and librarian.

Funds for maintenance are secured through dues, fees, assessments, rentals, receipts from entertainments, dances, moving pictures, bowling and billiards, and, in case of publicly constructed buildings, by money voted from the public treasury.

OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT.

The persons owning stock in community buildings generally organize and constitute themselves a community building association. They frequently take out articles of incorporation giving them power to buy land, borrow money, and erect and control such buildings. Nonstockholders using the building are associated as social members, both classes paying dues. The stockholders, and in some instances the social members, elect a board of trustees of from three to nine members, who control and manage the building. Either the same body or the board itself elects the usual officers, such as president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. Committees with various duties are either appointed or elected. Immediate duties of management are often delegated to a house secretary, physical director, or caretaker. In a few instances, in cases of buildings presented by an individual or an industrial concern, control is placed in a select board, nominated by the donor, and possessing power to appoint its successors. Township and city buildings are managed by the usual public officials.

USES TO WHICH BUILDINGS ARE PUT.

These buildings have become the centers of their communities for recreational, gymnastic, athletic, social, and welfare work, and often for political, cooperative business, and religious work. The following list indicates the more important of the specific uses of buildings.

Economic: Canning demonstrations, boys' and girls' club work, domestic science, agricultural society meetings, fairs, cafés, cafeterias, farmers' institutes, and cooperative purchasing and marketing activities.

Educational and recreational: Lectures, moving pictures, night schools, entertainments, billiards, pool, bowling, table games, reading room, and library.

Social: Dancing, banquets, suppers, club meetings, socials, and parties.

Athletic: Baseball, basket ball, and tennis.

Political: Political meetings and elections.

Hygienic: Nursery, welfare work, and rest rooms.

Religious: Union church work.

Gymnastic: Activities of the gymnasium.

In addition to the organizations already mentioned as using the buildings, the following were also found: Parent-teacher association, commerce club, board of trade, women's club, county agricultural society, town board, Daughters of the American Revolution, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Grange, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Society of Equity, choral society, athletic association, various fraternal organizations, Farmers' League, art club, driving association, hospital corps, Young People's Christian Association, industrial club, dairy association, civic association, fire department, poultry association, men's club, relief society, ladies' aid society, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Sunday school, cooperative marketing association, and county medical society.

SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF COMMUNITY BUILDINGS.

In the following pages are presented brief statements relative to the origin, purpose, and present use of typical community buildings. These buildings have been chosen with a view to showing examples of community buildings constructed or acquired under a variety of conditions and serving different types of communities. It is believed that the concrete story of how some one community actually secured and used a community building will often prove more suggestive to other communities interested in the question than any statement in the form of a composite summary or tabulation of the results of the investigation of many buildings.

THE COMMUNITY HOUSE, HOLDEN, MASS.

The community house of Holden, Mass., together with the organization connected with it, is an example of the revival of civic pride, public spirit, and true neighborliness in a small but very old New England rural community. Among the immediate causes contributing to the enterprise were, first, a developing movement toward expansion along social lines, as indicated by the organization of several societies with various social objects but with no adequate

meeting place; and second, the fact that an important piece of private property, which in times past had been a tavern of low repute, was about to be converted again into a cheap lodging house. The property in question was a fine old three-story colonial mansion, built on land formerly the property of John Hancock, in the heart of the town adjacent to the town hall, the library, and the principal church.

In May, 1914, a group of local leaders, including representatives of the Congregational Men's Club, the Baptist Men's Club, the Village Improvement Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Boy Scouts, the Tuesday Afternoon Club, and the Fifteen Club, met and formed a temporary organization under the name of the Holden Community House Association.

They issued a circular which gave the object of the association; recited the fact that the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, and the Grand Army of the Republic were in immediate need of a meeting place; gave the detailed plan, with items of expense, for the purchase and reconstruction of the old mansion as a community house; stated the amount of money which would be needed and the proposed method of raising it; and closed with a request for immediate subscriptions for shares of stock.

After the initial work was accomplished, the temporary organization developed into a corporation chartered under the laws of Massachusetts as a real estate handling corporation "to acquire, hold, manage, develop, improve, lease, mortgage, buy, or sell real estate."

The specific aim of the people who sponsored this building was to provide a house which, without particular consideration for class, party, or creed, would serve community needs and provide—

1. An assembly place for the various social organizations of the community. A count made at the initial meeting showed 22 organizations which might be expected to use the building.

2. A place where the people might gather for recreation through games, reading, banquets, and other forms of social relaxation.

The cost of the building was as follows:

Three-fourths acre site and building, including furniture	$3,500
Sale of outbuildings for	500
Outlay after sales of outbuildings	3,000
Renovations, consisting of new floors, decorating, painting, etc., electric light, and steam heat installations, and lavatories	2,000
Total cost	5,000

Since the purchase of the building a piano has been bought for $225, while various gifts of furniture have been received.

The house is of brick, three stories in height, and of colonial type of architecture. It is painted a colonial buff on the outside, with white trimmings. Care was taken during repairs to retain the fireplaces in

all the rooms. Other colonial features are the Dutch oven, old window casings with green shutters, a wide veranda across the front, and cupola on the top. The stairways are in the center of the house, ascending from halls which extend the length of the building.

On the third floor are five living rooms, occupied by the family of the caretaker.

On the second floor are found a reading room, 16 by 18 feet, on the left front, containing 3 card tables, a reading table, 2 large leather-covered easy chairs, 8 leather-bottomed straight chairs, 4 straight wooden chairs, a large center rug, and 5 wall pictures; a pool room, at the right front, 18 by 28 feet, containing 2 pool tables with racks, and a half dozen folding chairs; a Boy Scouts room, 16 by 18 feet, at the rear of the reading room, containing various games, a bookcase, a shelf closet, 25 folding chairs belonging to the scouts, and wall pictures; a kitchen, 16 by 18 feet, at the rear of the pool room, with a dumb waiter extending to the lower floor and with utensils and dishes sufficient to serve 170 people, also 2 dish closets, sinks, wash tables, drawers, etc., a large cookstove, together with 2 oil stoves and center tables which are the property of the village school.

On the first floor are the following rooms: On one side of the central hall, an assembly room, 20 by 39 feet, with a seating capacity of 100, with a hardwood dancing floor, furnished with 50 folding chairs, a piano, 2 wicker tables, a large clock, and 2 large wall pictures; a public reading room across the hall from the assembly room, stocked with papers and magazines and furnished with a large table, a dozen arm chairs, a wicker chair, and a large rug; 2 dressing rooms at the rear of the assembly room; and a tea room at the rear of the reading room, which accommodates 50 people.

The basement contains a large storeroom and the furnace room.

Funds for the acquisition of the building were obtained as follows:

From sale of 532 shares of nonassessable stock to 131 holders at $5 per share	$2,660
Individual loan	1,550
Total	4,210

A floating indebtedness of $500 was covered by a further sale of one share of stock to each holder.

Five hundred dollars also has since been paid on the loan.

The janitor for his services receives the third floor, rent free, for living rooms, and free electricity, heat, and water, the latter items amounting to about $25 per year. Other expenses are as follows:

Coal, per year	$200
Electricity, per year	70
Taxes, per year	77
Miscellaneous	78
Total	425

FIG. 2.—Holden (Mass.) community house.

FIG. 3.—Holden (Mass.) community house, public reading room.

It is hoped that a further sale of stock will make it possible to house all organizations free, but at present expenses are met by nominal rentals.

Formerly it was necessary to give entertainments to provide money in addition to the receipts from rentals, to meet expenses. Now the rentals approximately meet expenses as follows:

Boy Scouts, per year	$60
Municipal school, kitchen for domestic science	50
Town club, rental of reading room and pool room, heated, lighted, and cared for, per year	260
Miscellaneous rentals, per year	55
Total	425

The assembly room, tea room, and kitchen are rented to outside parties for $5.50 per night, to local parties for $3 per night.

The Daughters of the American Revolution and the Woman's Club pay a stated rental per meeting.

The building is owned by the Holden Community House Association, incorporated for 50 years, with capital stock of $10,000, and empowered to issue stock at $5 per share. The officers of the corporation are a board of directors consisting of 9 stockholders, including a president, a clerk, and a treasurer, all of whom except the president are chosen by ballot annually by the corporation. One of the board is chosen president by the directors. The management of the property and business of the corporation is in the hands of the board of directors. The caretaker is approved by the board, which also appoints a house committee of three members, and may appoint other committees.

As a result of having an adequate meeting place, the Town Club, a men's organization with 65 members, was formed, with social, recreational, and civic aims. It rents annually several rooms. Likewise the two women's literary clubs united and formed one organization of 84 charter members which meets in the community house. A community orchestra has also been organized and meets for practice in the building.

Other organizations which meet there regularly are the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Boy Scouts, the Red Cross, and the Equal Franchise League.

As the high school did not have the proper facilities, there was no course in cooking. Now such a course has been added to the curriculum, and the school board rents the kitchen in the community house for the cooking class at a nominal expense. Every girl in the high school who is eligible to this course has elected to take it.

Private parties, dances, luncheons, card parties, illustrated lectures, and entertainment courses are frequently given in this building.

Under the management of the directors a series of high-class entertainments at low cost has been given. Folk dances and lawn parties have been featured. Officials say the building stimulates idealism, fosters local pride, and prevents deterioration of town morals.

THE MATINECOCK NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND.

About eight years ago a boy came to the secretary of the Matinecock Neighborhood Association and asked him to start a boys' club, saying that there was no place for the boys to go for a good time except to the saloons or to the neighboring town with its questionable amusements. The secretary, who had but recently arrived, made a survey of the situation. He found that through economic changes, farming was gradually being given up and the section was becoming a residential one. The population was shifting, and neighborhood spirit and community recreation were at a low ebb.

He found also that there was in the village a private unsupervised young men's athletic club which met in a blacksmith's shop. Being a man of vision, he determined to make this club a nucleus of a general system of supervised recreation for the village with a community house as a center.

He persuaded the athletic club to sign a petition for the Neighborhood Association to take them in as members on payment of the regular dues, $1 per year, and then to commission them as a recreation department to furnish recreation for the whole community. The association complied and appointed an executive committee, composed of two of its directors and five young men, to have charge of the arrangements. Twenty-nine boys were appointed on committees in order to give them a share in the constructive work.

Temporary quarters were secured in an old barn, which was fitted up through general contributions, including a graphophone, a piano, a pool table, stoves, dishes, an indoor baseball outfit, $137 in cash, and subscriptions for many magazines. Boy Scouts and a band were soon organized, and other organizations were formed.

As a result, it was soon found that 148 young men were governing themselves, financing their own enterprise through various entertainments, and providing social opportunities and athletics for their fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters. At the same time they were members of the Neighborhood Association, with votes on all questions pertaining to it.

The barn soon became too small for these various activities. This brought to the front a question which had been under consideration for some time, the erection of a community building. It was finally decided that a building should be erected which would be the headquarters of the Neighborhood Association, with its membership of

300 men and women, representing 235 families, together with its boys' recreation department, and also be a general social center.

The keynote of the enterprise was struck by the president of the Neighborhood Association at the time the plans were presented to the association, when he said:

> It is not an easy matter to plan out this building enterprise because it has got to represent everyone in the village and be an expression of all the people. We could no doubt get a single individual or a group of individuals to put it up for us, but that is not the sort of thing we are after. When we go into this interesting edifice it will be a success only if we feel that each of us has had a hand in making it and each of us will have a hand in keeping it a thing of life, radiating friendliness and pleasure.

The completed building, together with the land, represents an outlay of $32,000. The community nature of the work was continued in the raising of funds and the method of construction, as indicated in the following summary:

Site of 2 acres donated by five members	$3,200
Voluntary labor of 110 members	1,500
Bequest to the association	2,000
Voluntary contributions from 90 per cent of the families in the village	26,300
Total	32,000

The work was put in charge of a local manager who received only his expenses for the work. Subcommittees were appointed to have charge of excavating, masonry, plans, carpentry work, painting, grounds, purchasing, plumbing, and finance. All work was done by local citizens.

The building is situated on a rise of ground in a grove of trees and comprises one story and a basement. The auditorium can be made to seat 500 people and was especially designed for motion-picture exhibitions, for dances, and for basket ball. There are also a social room for pool, cards, and other games, which is used for a general informal meeting room, a committee room, two rooms for the caretaker, two coat rooms, five baths, toilets, four bowling alleys, and heater and storage rooms. In the building also is a room for the volunteer fire department and its apparatus, since the department at its own request has been made an adjunct of the association. The building is a library substation, and among the furnishings are a player piano, stoves, kitchen utensils, and billiard tables.

The house is entirely self-supporting through the earnings of the recreation department, the receipts from motion-picture shows, entertainments, dances, card parties, pool tables, bowling alleys, basket-ball games, and the rental of the auditorium for lectures and concerts.

An average of 800 people use the building weekly.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending May 25, 1916, which has been selected as a representative year:

Receipts and expenditures of the Matinecock Neighborhood House, year ending May 25, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

Bowling alleys	$693.15
Motion pictures	1,791.65
Card parties and dances	217.50
Dancing classes	138.43
Entertainments and lectures	59.60
Tennis	26.05
Pool	65.80
Tobacco stand	197.30
Miscellaneous receipts	10.16
Rental of auditorium	87.50
Rental of fire department room	252.00
Ice cream	153.44
Dues	341.60
Total receipts	4,039.18

EXPENDITURES.

Bowling alleys	467.21
Motion pictures	1,077.43
Card parties and dances	125.38
Dancing classes	53.50
Entertainments and lectures	40.00
Tennis	16.00
Pool	.81
Tobacco stand	154.16
Miscellaneous expenses	45.63
Repairs	43.19
Equipment	131.66
Ice cream	176.90
Light	188.75
Motor	4.24
Superintendent	855.00
Grounds	126.00
Fuel	269.51
Printing	9.75
Taxes	91.32
Newspapers and magazines	2.50
Total expenditures	3,878.92
Balance	160.26

The building is the property of the association, which was organized "to promote the welfare of the residents of Locust Valley, Nassau County, N. Y., and the adjacent neighborhoods, in such manner as may be thought advisable, especially in relation to roads, water supply and lighting, drainage and general improvements, transportation, taxes, and such other matters as may be brought

before the association." It will thus be seen that the association was not organized primarily to erect the building, but that the building was one of the results of the work of the association in pursuance of its general object.

The secretary of the association has an office in the building, and the various activities of the association are directed from this office. The house is managed by the house committee, each member of which is in charge of one department of the work: Women's department, tennis court and grounds, masonry repairs, carpentry repairs, accounts, bowling alleys, and entertainments. The activities of the building are under the general charge of the secretary of the asso-

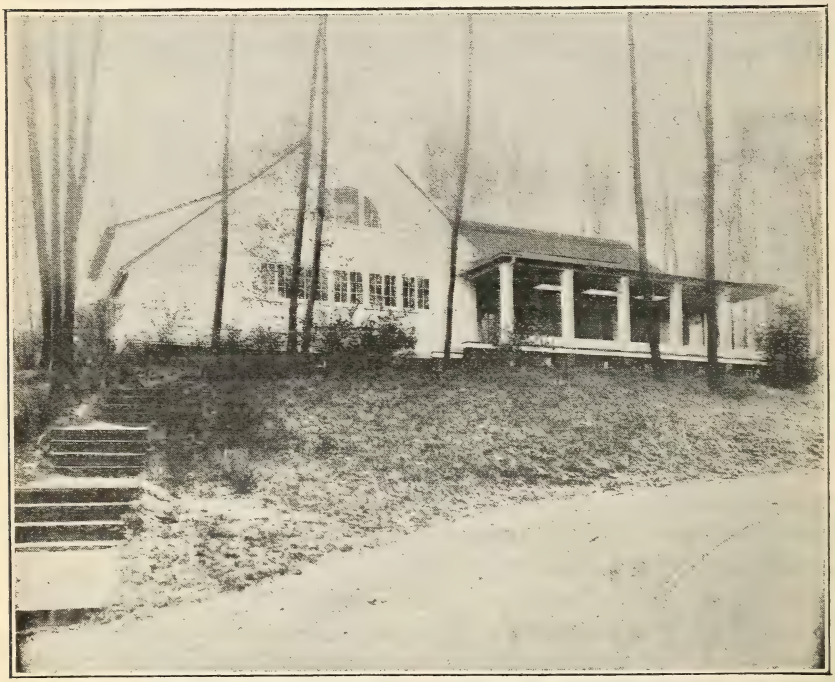

FIG. 4.—Matinecock neighborhood house, Locust Valley, Long Island, New York.

ciation, while there is also a superintendent in direct charge of the building and grounds.

Among the activities connected with the building are the following:

Lectures, concerts, entertainments, and amateur dramatic performances occur frequently.

Weekly dancing classes are held for members and there are frequent private dances.

The bowling alleys have been in continued use, and successful tournaments have been held, each one including from 28 to 30 men and lasting three or four weeks. The women's bowling club meets weekly.

The billiard and game rooms are popular with the members.

Card parties are given frequently.

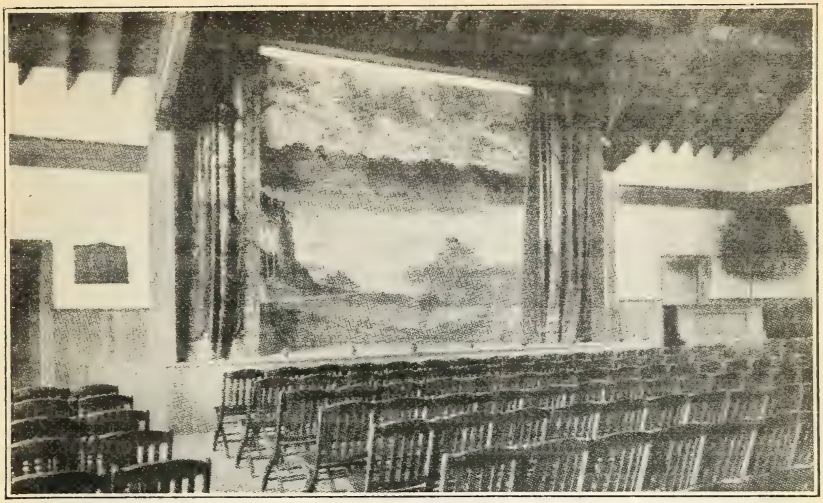

FIG. 5.—Matinecock neighborhood house, Locust Valley, Long Island, New York, auditorium.

FIG. 6.—Matinecock neighborhood house, Locust Valley, Long Island, New York, circus parade.

Tennis tournaments are featured.

The women's department holds frequent sales of embroidery and other forms of needlework made by the women.

The library and reading rooms are much used.

Motion-picture shows are conducted every Wednesday and Saturday evening under the auspices of the association. Efforts are made to exhibit only the best pictures.

The house is in constant demand for farmers' meetings, school entertainments, private parties, dances, and suppers, and for use by church clubs.

COMMUNITY BUILDING, ELGIN, NEBR.

On January 1, 1917, the citizens of the little village of Elgin, Nebr., and the surrounding country met to celebrate the consummation of their united efforts; to dedicate, in this town of less than 1,000 inhabitants, a new community building, a civic achievement well worthy of their pride.

The building grew out of the fact that the town band was about to dissolve. A civic meeting was called, other civic needs became apparent, attention was centered on them by local leaders of enthusiasm and vision, community spirit was aroused, a club was deemed necessary as a working instrument, and the building was projected as a home for the club. The general purpose of the building was to serve as "a clearing house for all social activities." With this in view the opera house was bought in 1916, reconstructed, and dedicated as the social center of the town and vicinity. Among the specific objects of the building were the following:

1. A home for the community club.
2. Provision for rest and recreation facilities for town and country people.
3. A general meeting place for local organizations, public and private.
4. A place for lectures, entertainments, etc.
5. Development of civic pride and local citizenship through an open forum.
6. A public reading room and library.
7. Development of the spirit of the community through encouragement of bands, choruses, sings, etc.
8. To give representative citizens control of the amusement enterprises of the community.
9. To unite town and country forces for the welfare of both.

The cost of the building may be summarized as follows:

Original purchase of real estate and opera house	$10,515.00
Original purchase of furniture	735.00
Total original cost	11,250.00
Cost of reconstruction, additional furniture and equipment	12,851.46
Total cost	24,101.46

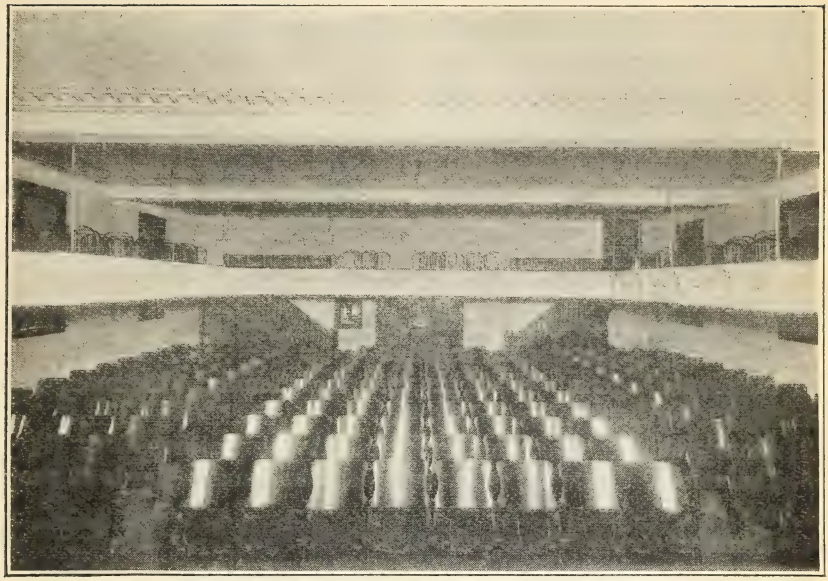

FIG. 7.—Community building, Elgin Nebr., auditorium.

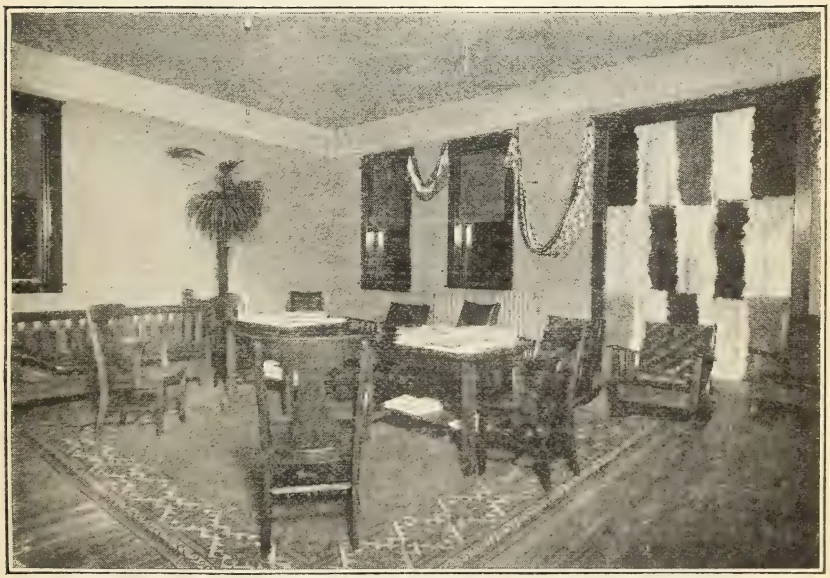

FIG. 8.—Community building, Elgin, Nebr., reading room.

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A stock company was formed which issued stock to the value of $25,000, at $100 per share, with the proviso that work could not be commenced until $7,500 had been subscribed. There were 31 stockholders, owning from $100 to $1,050 each, with an average of about $300. Eleven stockholders are farmers.

Stock to the amount of $11,000 had been paid for and certificates issued at the time of dedication.

A subscription of $200 had been partially paid, and $13,800 in stock remained unsold.

There was a mortgage on the building amounting to $7,500, and floating debts in process of settlement amounting to $2,707.60, making a total debt of $10,207.60.

The building is maintained through—

1. Membership fees. These are, per year, family, $15; man, $12; woman, $2; boy, $5; nonresident, $5.
2. Admissions for entertainments and moving pictures.
3. Game fees. Bowling is 10 cents per game and billiards 40 cents per hour.
4. Rentals.

The following statement shows receipts and expenditures for the five months ending May 31, 1917:

Balance on hand January 1, 1917		$511.33
Receipts:		
Motion pictures	$1,333.05	
Membership fees	492.35	
Rents	107.00	
Entertainments	208.25	
Games	459.70	
Miscellaneous	12.50	
		2,613.35
Total		3,124.68
Expenditures:		
Motion pictures	$854.82	
Salaries, labor, etc	777.04	
Fuel, light, miscellaneous	529.54	
Entertainments	269.59	
Interest	450.00	
Insurance	133.40	
Taxes, etc	45.42	
		3,059.81
Balance on hand June 1, 1917		64.87

The community club consists of a double organization: First, a central holding company, incorporated, with a board of seven directors, elected annually by the stockholders, who are responsible to the State for their management of the organization. This is the stock company. They elect the usual officers. Second, the social

organization, working around the corporation as a nucleus, having the same name and managed by the same officials, but having also a commissioner who looks after the comfort and welfare of the club members, operates the motion pictures, and conducts the general business of the club. There are 101 members, 42 being farmers.

It is arranged that the members of the village board of trustees, the pastors of the various churches, the superintendent of public education, and the village marshal, provided they maintain membership in the club, shall constitute an advisory board which may meet from time to time with the board of directors, to consider the various interests of the community.

The building is of brick, 40 by 80 feet, with two stories and basement. It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and has running hot and cold water.

On the first floor is an auditorium and moving picture room, 40 by 40 feet, containing 240 opera chairs and 60 movable chairs. At the front of the auditorium is a stage 15 by 40 feet, with a proscenium opening 14 by 21 feet, a roller curtain, and eight flies. There is also a women's rest room for members and all country women, furnished with tables, chairs, cribs, lounges, and toilet and lavatory facilities; a main lobby; the commissioner's office, which is also the box office; and a moving-picture booth of fireproof construction.

On the second floor are a reading and social room, a directors' room, a banquet hall with orchestra stage, also used as a gymnasium; a kitchen with complete equipment, a dining room and equipment, a dressing room, a lavatory, and baths. In the banquet room are 60 chairs and 8 folding tables.

In the basement are two bowling alleys, three billiard tables, a toilet room, and a furnace room.

The following organizations use the building: The Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, the Home Guards, the war loan committee, the Chautauqua company, the band, the Grand Army of the Republic, the fire department, the village board, the board of education, the ladies' club, the farmers' club, the farm bureau, private clubs, and the town library.

In addition to the activities connected with these organizations are the following: Lecture courses; weekly community club banquets, followed by business meetings; gymnasium work; recreation; games; moving pictures and traveling theatricals, contracted for and censored by the directors; local plays, musical entertainments, and recitals; a community Christmas tree; community celebrations of July 4 and Memorial Day; festivals; school exercises; private and club dances· conventions; receptions for visitors; and patriotic meetings.

RED RIVER FARMERS' CLUB HALL, KITTSON COUNTY, MINN.

Far up in the northwest corner of Minnesota, near the Canadian line, and off the railway, is a community which was established by farmers who, in the early days, came to this virgin country to pioneer a home in the wilderness. Poor in this world's goods, but of sturdy stock and ambitious for the future, for a generation their one aim was to overcome the obstacles confronting pioneer life on the prairie and build up homes for themselves and their children. The scene is now changed. The wild prairies of the fathers have become the fertile fields of the children, who, relieved of the stern necessities of mere bodily existence, find time for the higher aspirations of life. As a symbol of the new order they have erected their community club house.

FIG. 9.—Red River Farmers' Club hall, Kittson County, Minn.

The Red River Farmers' Club, in Red River Township, was organized in 1914. Located in a purely agricultural community, its members are entirely farmer families. Nearly every man and woman in the community is an active contributing member. The club met for a while in a schoolhouse, but as the spirit of cooperation grew the desire for a more adequate meeting place increased. A special meeting to consider the possibilities of a community hall was held in the fall of 1916. Committees on plans, finances, etc., were then appointed, and the work began.

The club house aims to provide not only a place where the farmers' club may initiate propaganda for better farms, schools, and homes, but, as a member expressed it, "a real little country theater, one in which plain, common, everyday farm folks may display their musical and dramatic talents."

The cost of the building was $2,000 and of the equipment $500, making a total of $2,500.

The hall is a one-story wooden structure, 28 by 60 feet, with a stage 12 by 20 feet, and a rest room and a kitchen at the other end of the building. Both interior and exterior are painted in pleasing colors, and there are front and side doors. Theater chairs are used for seating, and the floors are of hard wood. There is a piano in the building. The hall is lighted by gas lamps.

Funds for the construction of the building were obtained as follows:

Funds in the club treasury	$175
Receipts from voluntary contributions	1,050
Receipts from picnics	420
Receipts from socials	205
Value of labor contributed	650
Total	2,500

The principal items of maintenance are for light and heat. These are being met by membership fees, monthly luncheons, socials, picnics, and amateur theatricals. As considerable money for the building fund was raised by these methods, it is felt that the maintenance problem is solved.

The title to the building is vested in the farmers' club, which includes in its membership practically every family in the community. The club annually elects five directors, who control and manage the hall.

While the hall has been in existence but a short time, the frequency of its use and the large numbers which avail themselves of its privileges attest its value. Club meetings, with programs, are held twice a month. At alternate meetings pay luncheons are served. Frequent picnics are given at which refreshments or luncheons are sold. Socials and entertainments of various kinds are featured, not the least interesting being the plays managed, staged, and acted by the people of the neighborhood in "the little country theater."

The farmers, through the club, are enabled to cooperate in buying certain supplies and in selling certain farm products, and to make other advantageous business arrangements.

In general, the primary advantage which this building has brought to the community is that it has furnished an adequate and convenient place, specific in purpose, where all, through ownership, feel freedom of use, and where the social and civic ideals of the community can find expression. In addition it has made possible the centering of the interests of the community in a club which, as a compact medium of expression and authority, has tended to unite rural and urban interests.

TAMALPAIS CENTRE BUILDING, KENTFIELD, CALIF.

At the foot of beautiful Mount Tamalpais, in the town of Kentfield, one of a group of small rural communities in Marin County, the Tamalpais Centre Building was made possible in 1909 through gifts of money from one or two progressive citizens.

The trustees stated its aim as follows: "It must be a center of neighborliness wherein all of us, working together, may more fully enjoy the life granted each of us. It is destined to mean opportunity for rest, recreation, and instruction to men, women, and children."

The particular purposes of the building were stated to be: (1) A meeting place for various clubs; (2) a home for the women's organizations; (3) a general meeting place for entertainments, lectures, etc.; (4) a playground for the children; (5) an athletic field for men and

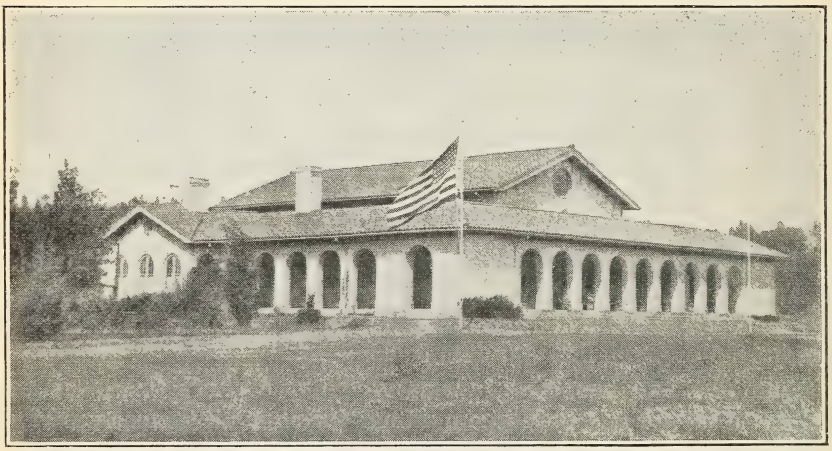

FIG. 10.—Tamalpais center building, Kentfield, Calif.

boys; (6) a place for classes in gymnastics and dancing for girls and boys; (7) a place where suppers and banquets might be served.

The cost of the building and equipment, exclusive of the site, was as follows:

Building, including light, heat, and water	$25,000
Furnishings	1,850
Playground equipment	1,000
Draining and filling in of site	10,000
Total	37,850

The building and grounds occupy a beautiful site of 29 acres among the wooded foothills of Mount Tamalpais. The grounds have been drained and graded and laid out for various athletic and outdoor activities. There are a half-mile race track, baseball and basket-ball grounds, tennis courts, and a running track.

The building, of stone and concrete, is of the mission style of architecture, 100 feet square. Around three sides is an arcade 12 feet

wide, beautifully arched. The building contains the following rooms:

1. An auditorium 45 by 50 feet, comprising two wings, with movable doors. This contains 400 movable opera chairs and a piano. At the front is a stage 18 by 30 feet, with two sets of scenery, 8 flies, moving-picture curtain, one front and one rear curtain, with 24 electric lights above and 48 footlights.

2. A kitchen 14 by 24 feet, containing coal and gas ranges, four cupboards, and kitchen and table equipment sufficient to feed 130 people at one time.

3. A women's dressing room, with fireplace and couch.

4. A men's dressing room.

5. Four toilets.

6. An office 12 by 13 feet, containing a stove, tables, desks, 90 feet of bookshelves with encyclopedias, historical works, etc., and a safe.

7. A balcony in the rear of the auditorium seats 30 people and contains a moving-picture booth with a picture machine, the property of the public schools. In the arcades are 30 rustic chairs.

The site of 29 acres and the building, including light, heat, and water installations and furnishings to the value of $1,000, were presented to the public by a local resident. Her son furnished funds for the ground reclamation. Another woman, a resident, furnished the playground apparatus. The local woman's club gave furniture to the value of $850.

The following are the expenses from April 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917:

Gas	$8.70
Electricity	42.35
Telephone	55.57
Repairs	23.70
Wood and coal	60.00
Insurance	145.16
Taxes	72.97
Salary of playground teacher	900.00
Salary of one janitor	900.00
Total current expenses	2,208.45
Permanent improvements	97.75
Total	2,306.20

The woman's club pays all expenses except the salaries of the playground teacher and the janitor, which are paid by the donor of the building, and receives all income. In one recent year it raised $1,600 and expended it all on maintenance and upkeep of grounds. It raises money from entertainments, an annual May fête, harvest dances, dues, and rentals.

The building and grounds are owned by a legal corporation called the Tamalpais Centre, organized primarily for the purpose of holding

title to certain property, and secondarily, to supervise the improvement and use of the property and the construction of new buildings.

There are 21 members of the corporation, with no set limit to their term of office, and vacancies are filled by vote of the remaining members. This corporation, or board of trustees, elects seven directors from among its number, who have the management of the building. One of the directors, called the dean, was the active manager up to 1911, when the woman's club took charge, at the invitation of the trustees.

Among the organizations using the building at various times are the following:

1. The woman's club. This organization is responsible for such community undertakings as Wild Flower Day, Old Settler's Day, and May Day, held annually, besides the usual club activities. It has for some time had a membership of over 200.

2. The Friendly Circle. This is a club of working men and women having 60 members. Its program usually includes games, reading, reciting, singing, and dancing. Attached to the circle is a civil government class for workingmen who are looking forward to American citizenship.

3. The literary class. This class has studied the Book of Job, Shakespeare, Stephen Phillips, Edmund Rostand, and others.

4. The playground association. This is composed of teachers of the public schools. They meet every Wednesday for a practical course in playground work and then carry the idea of supervised play into their own school yards. Eight schools send teams to the annual May Day contest. The children's playground work at the Centre has been under the trained leadership of a young woman, who, besides the regular outdoor work, has three children's and two women's gymnasium classes under her charge. Connected with this department, under adequate supervision, are the boys' baseball and basket-ball teams.

5. The driving association. This maintains a half-mile track for the speeding of horses, which is open on all days except Sunday. No betting is allowed.

6. The neighborhood Sunday school. The instruction is nonsectarian. At Christmas a manger service is held, at which the young people from the surrounding villages bring presents for the Catholic and Presbyterian orphanages of the county.

7. The stadium committee. This arranges and has charge of the athletic games, meets, etc.

8. The women's gymnasium.

9. The Knights of King Arthur.

10. The art class.

There have also been sewing classes, dancing classes, civil government classes for women, a story hour for children, and a series of "pleasant Sunday afternoons."

The building has been used by the high school for class dances and by the Catholic and Episcopal churches for fairs.

The largest gathering is the annual May fête. At one of these celebrations there were 6,000 present and more than 100 track, field, and platform events were participated in by the boys and girls of the county.

Other events staged at the Centre are: Folk dances, military drills, dramatic entertainments, tennis games and meets, harvest festivals,

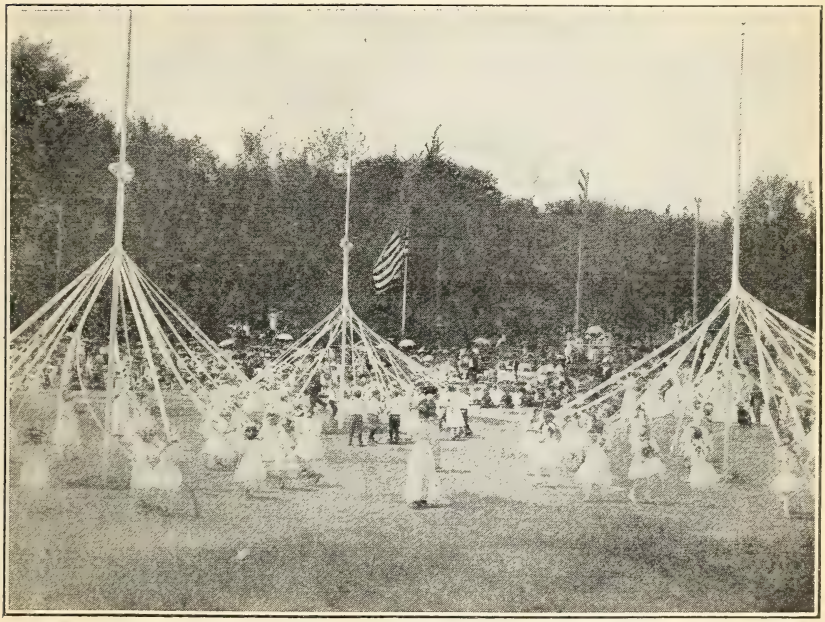

FIG. 11.—Tamalpais Centre, Kentfield, Calif., Maypole dance.

Arbor Day celebrations, banquets, children's Christmas parties, and meetings of the queens of aviation, the community choral association, and the civic association.

In 1918 a dehydration plant was presented to the Centre, and extensive work was carried on along the line of community drying and conserving of fruit.

AMUSEMENT HALL, WARE SHOALS, S. C.

A recent development in modern industrial relations is the increasing number of business concerns making contributions for social-center buildings for the community, with special rooms and facilities arranged for the recreation of their employees.

Ware Shoals is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom are connected in some way with the local cotton mill. The corporation owns all the land on which the town is situated. Certain local officials, such as magistrates and constables, are paid jointly by the company and the county.

The main purpose of the building, as stated by the mill company, was to provide a place of recreation and amusement for their employees, as it was felt that if there was a building in which could be centered the educational, physical, and moral forces of the community they would be able to secure and keep a better class of help. A secondary purpose was the provision of a specific and adequate place which would serve as a center for the educational work carried on among the employees at night. At the same time the building

FIG. 12.—Amusement hall, Ware Shoals, S. C.

would serve as a social center for various local organizations of the town.

An association was formed, open to all men and boys of the town, upon payment of stated dues, whether employees of the mill or not.

A recreation building of the most modern type was financed by the company in 1912 at a cost of $35,000. Furnishings which cost $5,000 were provided by the company and the association.

The building is run by the association. The corporation brought about the organization of the association, which, to all intents and purposes, is self-governing, though in the final analysis, ultimate control rests with the corporation. The association is managed by a board of nine directors, first elected by a mass meeting of citizens. Vacancies occurring thereafter are filled by the vote of the board itself. The actual supervision of the building is by the general secretary. The board meets monthly to receive the secretary's report, make recommendations, etc.

The personnel of the building includes a general secretary, a physical director and two assistants, a moving-picture operator, and a janitor. The corporation pays the salary of the general secretary. The heat, light, water, and sewage systems are a part of the general system maintained by the corporation. About $55 per month would cover the expense pertaining to the building incurred by the corporation for this purpose. A few other light expenses are met by the corporation. The annual budget of the association is about $6,000, including (a) salaries; those of the physical director and the first and second assistants are fixed and total $2,200 per year; the moving-picture operator is paid per evening, and (b) general expenses, which include support for town religious and welfare work, for various scholarships, for local athletic teams, and for certain State, religious, and welfare work.

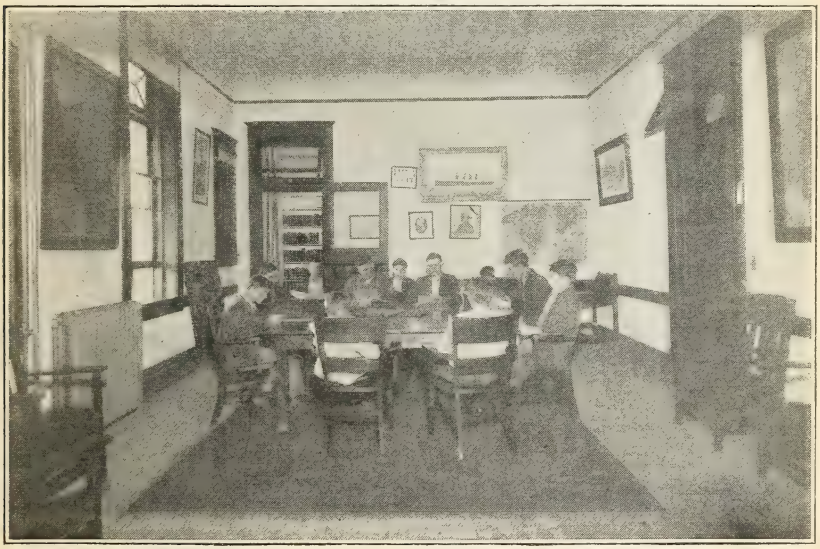

FIG. 13.—Amusement hall, Ware Shoals, S. C., reading room.

The association budget expenses are covered by membership fees, moving-picture receipts, billiard and bowling receipts, towel rentals, fees for admission to athletic games, receipts from home-talent plays, and some donations. Association dues are fixed at $3 per annum for men and $1.50 per annum for boys.

The building is of two stories with basement, and the dimensions are 60 by 150 feet. The upper story contains a women's rest room, a kitchen, a pantry, a banquet hall, a lodge room, lodge paraphernalia rooms, and two toilets. The lower story contains the secretary's office, a writing room, a reading room, two billiard rooms, an auditorium with stage, two dressing rooms, a moving-picture room, and three toilets. The basement contains two bowling alleys, a boys' game room, a well-equipped gymnasium, a locker room with 128 lockers, a multiple-bath room, various toilets, and a boiler room.

While the building is primarily for men and boys, there is a regular place in the gymnasium schedule for the women's classes and also a weekly "ladies' night." Various organizations of women and girls, such as the Camp Fire Girls and the tomato club, use the building regularly. Both men and women take part in all the social activities, such as entertainments, plays, lyceums, spelling bees, moving pictures, and banquets, as well as the religious work. The women of the town and country have exclusive use of the rest room, while the school children have the use of the gymnasium, under the physical director one afternoon each week.

Included in the equipment of the building is a moving-picture machine, which is used weekly for entertainments. The association se-

FIG. 14.—Amusement hall, Ware Shoals, S. C., the Audubon Bird Club.

cures its films, mainly of an educational nature, from various private exchanges.

Outdoor athletics are emphasized, such as baseball, basket ball, volley ball, tennis, and playground activities.

Night-school work is for all, whether members of the association or not. There are four teachers, and the work is partly supported by the State and partly by the mill company.

Three fraternal lodges meet in the building and have special paraphernalia rooms, which were included for this purpose in the original plans of the building.

DIXON TOWNSHIP BUILDING, ARGONIA, KANS.

The Dixon Township Building of Argonia, Kans., is worthy of note as being an attempt to unite the interests and aspirations of the farming communities with those of the trading center, with the town-

ship as a unit, through a common building designed to serve for large public gatherings, such as farmers' institutes, union church services, high-school entertainments, and for township offices.

The financing of a township building was recently made practicable by a special act of the Kansas State Legislature permitting townships to vote bonds for the construction of such buildings to the amount of $5,000.[1]

The library association, the farmers' institute, and the schools had formerly worked for a social-center building, but without success. In compliance with the provisions of the new law a petition was placed before the township board, signed by 25 per cent of the voters, requesting that the bond question be submitted to vote. As a result, a building was erected in 1916 by the township board, at a cost of $6,809, including $1,809 from general funds.

The total cost may be itemized as follows:

Land		$500
Building:		
Materials	$2,589	
Labor	1,920	
		4,509
Furnishings		1,800
Total outlay		6,809

The chief maintenance expenses are those connected with light, heat, and repairs. There is no regular janitor, and the building is cared for largely by the organizations using it. Expenses are met chiefly by rentals, which are $3 per night for each entertainment.

The building is 50 by 90 feet and is made of brick, with a cement foundation, and with metal ceilings and plastered walls inside.

The largest room is the auditorium with 600 chairs on a floor which has an incline of about 1 inch to the foot. It is furnished with a piano and is lighted by six 150-candlepower lamps and four 100-candlepower lamps.

At the front of the auditorium is a stage 20 by 24 feet, with an opening 12 feet high. The stage has five drop curtains, six wing curtains, and a curtain for moving pictures. At either side of the stage is a dressing room 8 by 10 feet. At the rear of the auditorium is a gallery 12 by 48 feet, seating 175 people. Underneath the gallery are the library room and the township officials' room, separated by an entrance hall leading from the front door to the auditorium.

The library is 15 by 17 feet and is furnished with chairs, writing desks, and magazine tables, and with bookcases containing 600 volumes.

The officials' room is 15 by 20 feet and contains office furniture, the township records, a safe, a stove, and a telephone. In this room also is a ticket window, from which tickets to the various entertainments are sold.

[1] See Laws (State of Kansas), chapter 118, section 9560, as amended by chapter 332, Laws of 1911.

The main floor is of wood, but between the front row of opera chairs and the stage is a strip of cement floor 15 feet wide and extending across the building. At either end of this strip is a large double door through which farm stock is brought onto the cement floor, there to be judged at stock shows or fairs, before the public. The basement contains two rooms with cement floors, each 20 by 50 feet, and a furnace room, 12 by 14 feet. The building has running water and is heated by hot air.

The building was planned by the township board in consultation with the local builder. Labor was hired by the day and material bought direct from the retailer. It is in general charge of the board and directly managed by the township trustee, who maintains an office in the building.

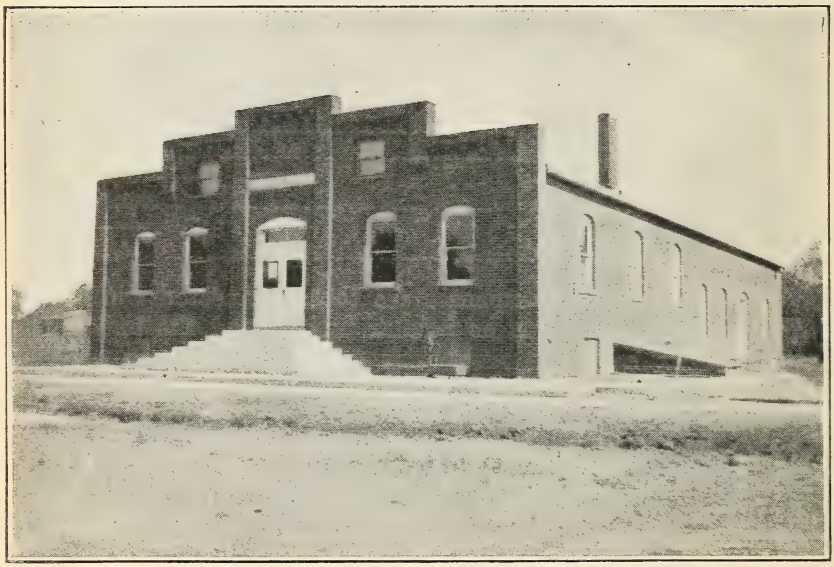

FIG. 15.—Dixon Township building, Argonia, Kans.

Among the activities for which it has been used are: Union revival meetings, lyceum course, community lecture course given by the State college of agriculture, community Christmas program, pageants, high school plays, glee-club entertainments, farmers' short course given by the State college of agriculture, farmers' institute, and fairs and stock shows. It is the regular meeting place of the Farmers' Union, the commercial club, the library board, the township board, and various other township and village organizations. It serves a population of 950 people, about equally divided between the village and the surrounding farms.

REMBRANT COMMUNITY BUILDING, WOODSTOCK, TENN.

Communities which are organized for social and civic betterment often realize that a community building would greatly facilitate

their work, but feel that since they can not command extensive funds they can not have such a building. While it is true that a commodious building with various rooms for different purposes, provided with convenient furniture and different lines of useful equipment, is a great aid to a community organization, it is surprising how much can be accomplished in the way of a building with slight financial resources.

Two problems faced the people of Woodstock, living in the open country, far from town or railway, in Shelby County, Tenn. They were animated by a strong desire for the betterment of community life. A cooperative club had been formed, but there was no adequate meeting place, no building whose arrangement would lend itself to the successful carrying out of their plans. Moreover, these farming people could not command funds sufficient for the erection of such a building.

The second problem was what to do with their two-room schoolhouse, abandoned through consolidation, the pupils being transported several miles now to the new building. The schoolhouse, old and dilapidated, had been used as a gypsy camp, and the school authorities had offered it for sale for $200.

Both problems were soon solved by the decision of the club to secure control of the old building, and to reconstruct and equip it as their social center home.

The club had fixed as its purpose "the betterment of community life from the social, educational, and economic standpoint," and had planned an ambitious but practical program for its accomplishment. It had enrolled practically every person in the neighborhood over 16 years of age, elected the usual officers, together with a board of six directors, who were given charge of the carrying out of the building plans, and appointed committees on sanitation, education, civic beautification, and recreation.

After the proper guaranty of its future use for civic welfare, the county school officials were induced to give an indefinite lease of the grounds and building to the cooperative club, the county retaining title. Then began a fine example of community cooperation in public work. The grounds, 2 acres in extent, were put in condition and the building reconstructed, entirely through voluntary effort. Some gave lumber, some labor, some material, and some equipment. All took part. While the men were working on the building the women were preparing and serving lunches.

The club realized the value of a pleasant approach and beautiful setting for their home. Approaching roads were laid out, the grounds were leveled and drained, trees, both useful and ornamental, were planted, weeds were destroyed, and gravel walks were made, leading in various directions. At the front of the house beds of fragrant flowers were planted.

As an aid to their future club work in experimental agriculture, the vacant space in the rear was planted to vegetables and berries. In connection with this a well was dug and a pump installed.

The building was neatly painted without and within, rugs, shades, and curtains placed, floors waxed, and the walls hung with appropriate pictures. A stage was provided for entertainments and local plays.

The furniture installed included a number of easy chairs, 24 folding chairs, a library table, bookcases, a heating stove, an oil stove, 4 dining tables, a kitchen cabinet, china and glassware, cutlery, and kitchen utensils.

No direct money contributions were solicited. Entertainments, suppers, sales, and ice-cream socials provided considerable cash. Much furniture was donated. A "parcel-post sale" provided sufficient funds to purchase a phonograph. A "good-book week" resulted in various contributions to the library. A "china shower" furnished the necessary dishes.

The building is of cottage form, one story high, and is provided with an entrance hall, 8 by 20 feet, used also as a library and reading room; an assembly hall 21 by 40 feet, with stage; and a dining room and kitchen of the same size.

The plant is valued at $2,200 and is a signal monument to community spirit and practical neighborhood cooperation, and a fine example of what may be accomplished in a rural community of limited financial resources.

On July 4, 1916, a happy and contented neighborhood gathered in the building to dedicate the fruits of their united labors with an appropriate "sunset celebration," since which time the building has been in almost continuous use.

Not only was the building reconstructed and equipped without financial contributions, but it is maintained and the work carried on in it by a club without dues or membership fees. Wood, coal, janitor service, and repairs are voluntarily contributed or provided for by receipts from entertainments.

Besides the ordinary social activities are included agricultural meetings, canning and cooking demonstrations, sewing, classes in rug and basket weaving, floral exhibits, book and magazine exchanges, waste-paper sales, quilting parties, garden contests, community, county, and tri-State fair exhibits, barbecues, community singing, and the celebration of national holidays.

If the value to the neighborhood of a community building is to be estimated by the uses to which it is put and the needs which it satisfies, then this study would indicate that the community building as a general rule must be accorded a high place. Not all communities which own them are awake as yet to their potential possibilities, but there are enough examples of efficient use combined with far-reaching plans to warrant the conclusion that they will prove to be effective instruments in the improvement of rural social conditions.

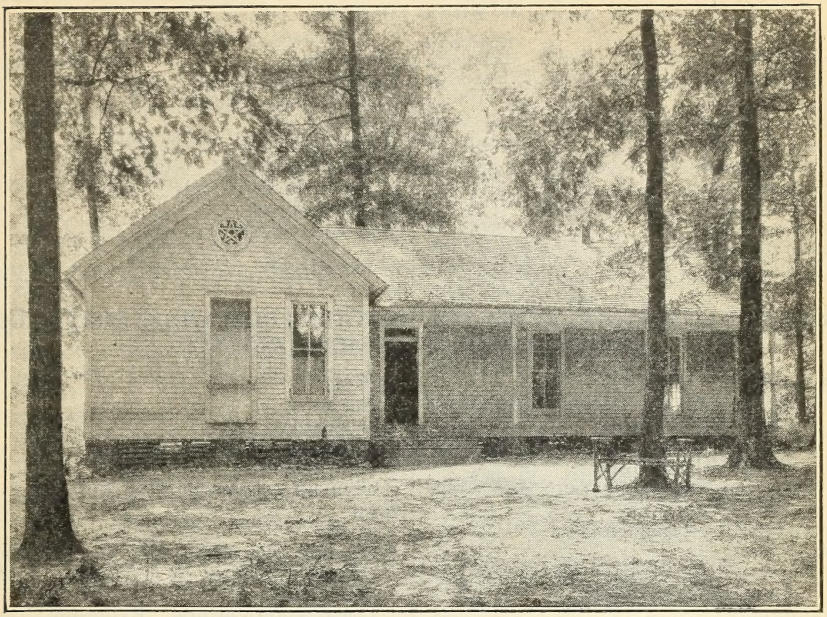

FIG. 16.—Rembrant community building, Woodstock, Tenn.

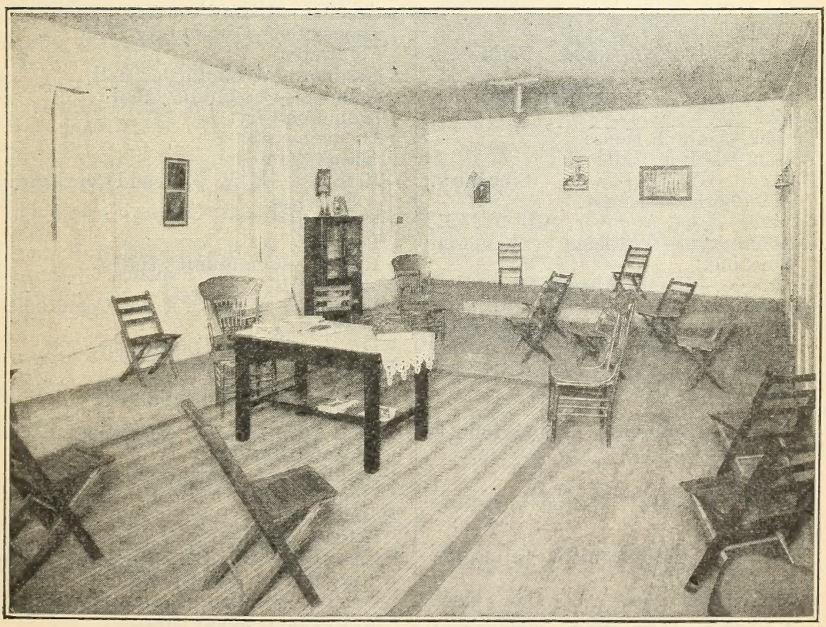

FIG. 17.—Rembrant community building, Woodstock, Tenn., parlor (used also as assembly hall).

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS STUDIED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF PLACE IN WHICH LOCATED.

Population.	Number of buildings.
Open country	83
Less than 500	58
500 to 1,000	21
1,000 to 1,500	14
1,500 to 2,000	14
2,000 to 2,500	11
2,500 to 3,000	5
3,000 to 4,000	9
4,000 to 5,000	3
5,000 to 6,000	3
6,000 to 7,000	3
7,000 to 8,000	7
8,000 to 9,000	3
10,000 to 15,000	12
15,000 to 20,000	4
20,000 to 25,000	3
25,000 to 30,000	2
More than 30,000	1
Total	256

A LIST OF COMMUNITY BUILDINGS SELECTED FROM THOSE VISITED OR STUDIED THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Arizona:
- Madison.—P. O., Phoenix. Improvement Club Building.
- Roosevelt District.—P. O., Phoenix. Neighborhood House.
- Somerton.—Woman's Club and Community Building.
- Snowflake.—Social Hall.

Arkansas:
- Scott.—Union Ladies' Aid Society and Community Building.

California:
- Blue Lake.—Civic Center.
- Bogue.—P. O., Yuba City. Bogue Hall.
- Kentfield.—Tamalpais Centre Building.
- La Jolla.
- Mt. George.—P. O., Napa. Farm Center Building.
- Santa Barbara.—Recreation Building.

Connecticut:
- Bethel.—Church House.
- Bolton.—Bolton Hall.
- Bushby Hill.—P. O., Simsbury. Neighborhood House.
- Gilead.—P. O., Andover. Gilead Hall.
- Glastonbury.—Williams Memorial Building.
- Weatogue.—Neighborhood House.

Delaware:
- Henry Clay Factory.—Hagley Community House.

Florida:
- Goulds.

Idaho:
- Potlatch.—Community Gymnasium.

Illinois:
- Brimfield.
- Kenilworth.—Assembly Hall.
- McLean.
- Oregon.
- Palos Park.—Improvement Club Building.
- River Forest.—P. O., Oak Park. Woman's Club and Community Building.
- Winnetka.—Community House.

Indiana:
- Advance.
- Darlington.
- La Porte.—Women's Building.
- New Market.
- Seymour.—Farmers' Club Building.

Iowa:
- Dexter.
- Lincoln Township.—P. O. Clinton. Ladies' Mutual Benefit Association Building.
- Logan.—Agricultural Extension Association Building.
- Pocahontas.—Lincoln Parish Hall.
- Stuart.

Kansas:
- Argonia.—Dixon Township Building.
- Asherville.—Community Hall.
- Coldwater.
- Gardner.—Westminister Hall.
- Geneva.—Community Hall.
- *Junction City.
- *Leavenworth.
- *Manhattan.
- Mankato.—Y. M. C. A. and Community Building.
- Marysville.
- Potwin.
- Russell.—Community Hall.

Louisiana:
- Bogalusa.—Y. M. C. A. and Community Building.
- Longacre.—P. O. De Ridder.

Maine:
- Exeter Mills.—P. O., Exeter. Exeter Mills Hall.
- Glen Cove.—P. O., Rockport. Social Center Building.
- Seal Harbor.—Neighborhood Hall.
- Steuben.—Parish House and Library.

Massachusetts:
- Belchertown.
- Greendale.—P. O., Worcester. Improvement Society Hall.
- Holden.—Holden Community House.
- Millington.—Moore Hall.
- Milton.—Cunningham Gymnasium and Recreation Park.

* Owned locally and operated by the National War Camp Community Service.

Massachusetts—Continued.
Montague City.—Library Hall.
Norwood.—Norwood Civic Association Club House.
Peabody.—Community House.
Pelham.—P. O., Amherst. Neighborhood Hall.
Scituate.—Allen Memorial Library.
South Ashburnham.—Club House.
Three Rivers.—Pickering Hall.
Michigan:
*Camp Custer.—P. O., Battle Creek. Roosevelt Community Building.
Centerville.—Community Play House.
Midland.
Reed City.
St. Helen.—Township Hall.
Scottville.—Community Hall.
Sand Lake.—Sand Lake Auditorium.
Minnesota:
East Castle Rock.—P. O., Castle Rock. East Castle Rock Country Club Hall.
Eden Township.—P. O., Pipestone. Harmony Hall.
Eveleth.—Recreation Building.
Hendrum.—Hendrum Auditorium.
Ironton.—Village Hall.
Minnewashta.—P. O., St. Bonifacius. Minnewashta Improvement Club Hall.
Northfield.
Red River Township.—P. O., Hallock. Community Hall.
St. Cloud.—St. Cloud Institute.
Sleepy Eye.—R. F. D., Jolly Boosters' Club House.
Stately Township.—P. O., Comfrey. Farmers' Club Building.
Sveadahl.—Luther Hall.
Tamarack.—Farmers' Club Hall.
Wheaton.
Mississippi;
Tupelo.—Cotton Mills Club Building.
Missouri:
Ashland.—Church Community Building.
Union Hall District.—P. O., Atlanta.
Fenton.—Farmers' Club Building.
Lee's Summit.—The B. O. Club Building.
Montana:
Fairfield.—Community Hall.
Little Jewel.—Club Building.
Menard.—Community Hall.
Orchard Homes.—P. O., Missoula. Orchard Homes Country Life Club Building.
Plentywood.—Progressive Farmers' Club Hall.
Sioux Pass.—Sioux Pass Hall.
Wibaux.—Community House.
Willard.—Willard Hall.
Nebraska:
Elgin.
New Hampshire:
Dover.—Lothrop Memorial Hall.
Lebanon.
Meredith Neck.—P. O., Meredith. Meredith Neck Farmers' Association Club House.
Swanzey.—Community House.
New Jersey:
Bogota.—Community House.
Oceanic.—Parish House and Community Building.
New Mexico:
Albuquerque.—Commercial Club Building.
New York:
Chateaugay.—Town Hall.
Chatham.—Morris Memorial Building.
Endicott.—Ideal Home.
Glen Cove.—Neighborhood House.
Hoosick Falls.—Neighborhood House.
Johnson City.—"Your Home"-Johnson City Library.
Lawyersville.—Community House.
Loudonville.—Loudon Hall.
Locust Valley.—Matinecock Neighborhood House.
Milton.
Newark.—Newark Gymnasium.
Owego.—Social Center Building.
Pawling.—Aiken Hall.
Philmont.—Crusader Hall.
Pleasant Valley.—Pleasant Valley Free Library and Community Building.
Rhinecliff.—Memorial Building.
Riverside.—P. O., New York. War Camp Community Service Building.
Roslyn.—Neighborhood House.
Wesley Chapel Center.—P. O., Suffern, Community Club House.
Westbury.—Westbury Parish Hall.
North Carolina:
Albemarle.—Community House.
Mocksville.
Salisbury.
North Dakota:
Kensal, R. F. D.—McKinley Farmers' Association Hall.
Ohio:
Kinsman.—Library and Community Building.
Lebanon.—Harmon Hall.
Mad River Township—P. O., Dayton. Improvement Association Building.
Oklahoma:
Sooner.—P. O., Oklahoma City. Union Church and Community Building.
Oregon:
Garfield.—P. O., Estacada. Country Club.
George.—P. O., Estacada. Social and Commercial Club Building.
Plymouth.—P. O., Corvallis. Church Community Building.

*Owned locally and operated by the National War Camp Community Service.

Pennsylvania:
Butler.
Huntingdon.
McClellandtown.—Christian Brotherhood Building.
Newfoundland.
Washington.
Rhode Island:
Cumberland.—P. O., Ashton. Parish House.
South Carolina:
Saxon Mills.—P. O., Spartanburg.
Ware Shoals.—Recreation Building.
South Dakota:
Byron.—P. O., Pierre. Byron Club House.
Tennessee:
Cuba.—P. O., Kerrville. West Union Community Building.
Woodstock.—P. O., Memphis. Rembrant Community Building.
Texas:
Bay View—P. O., Palacios. Bay View Community House.
Danevang.—Danevang Meeting House.
Groesbeck.—American League Chapter House.
Utah:
Hyrum.—Social Hall.
Timpanogas.—P. O., Provo. Amusement Hall.
Vermont:
Proctor.—Proctor Free Library.
Randolph.—Chandler Music Hall.
Rutland.—Community House.
St. Albans.—Stannard Memorial Building.
Wilder.—Library and Community Building.
Virginia:
Carrollton.—Community Hall.
Carrsville.—Carrsville Hall.
Long Dale, R. F. D.—Long Dale Union Chapel.
Washington:
Bethany.—P. O., Sunnyside. Community Hall.
Snoqualmie.—Gymnasium.
Wisconsin:
Bloomfield.—P. O., Lake Geneva. Bloomfield Township Hall.
Brush Creek.—P. O., Ontario. Brush Creek Temperance Hall.
Burke.—P. O., Madison. Township Hall.
Como.—P. O., Lake Geneva. Geneva Township Hall.
Fairfield Township.—P. O. Baraboo. Fairfield Township Hall.
Green Bay.—Woman's Building.
Honey Creek.—People's Hall.
Mineral Point.—Municipal Building.
Nashotah.—Men's Club Hall.
Oconto.—Community House.
Pigeon Creek.—P. O., Pigeon Falls. Lutheran Young People's Society Hall.
Richland Center.—Richland Center Municipal Building.
St. Croix Falls.—Municipal Building.
Sheboygan.—James H. Mead Club Building.
Spring Valley.—Village Hall.
Zenda.—Linn Township Hall.
Wyoming:
Powell, R. F. D.—North End Community Building.

NOTE.—Buildings not particularly identified are commonly known as "the community building."

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